

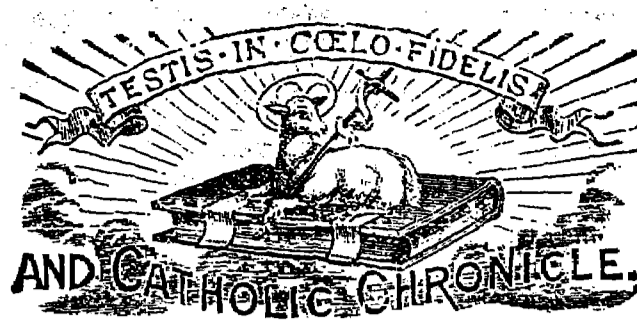
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12-PAGE ISSUE
FEATURES
IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION IN THE MAYORAL CHAIR.
NOTABLE SPEECHES ON IRISH AFFAIRS.
DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM BUILDINGS.
THE NEWS FROM CATHOLIC CENTRES.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

While there is nothing further as to the posture of affairs at Ladysmith, says the New York Herald, on Tuesday, special cables this morning fairly teem with exciting news and suggestions.
The fact that the British Government has assigned four of its fastest cruisers to patrol the Atlantic indicates that there may be something in the reports that the Transvaal proposes to authorize privateers to prey on England's commerce.

nine-pounder, which they were advised to spike, but they were determined to save it. While running the gun carriage down the hill the ropes broke and the carriage was dashed against the side of the hill and smashed. When this happened the Durban men picked up the gun, which had not been damaged and brought it here.
At daybreak on Friday the Boers began shelling Colenso camp, obviously unaware of the fact that the place had been evacuated. Later on they looted the town. The bridge over the Tugela River, however, was not damaged, as the Boers declared they wanted to use the railways themselves.

FROM LADYSMITH.—Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 4. Noon (delayed in transmission).—A trustworthy messenger who has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines at night, says Thursday's fighting at Tatham's Farm, which is west of Bester's station, was very heavy and the Boers' loss was great. They were driven back to their camp and thirty of them were taken prisoners. This messenger confirms the story of Friday's fighting near Hopworth's Farm when the Boers were again compelled to retire with loss.

The public and press are doing their best to take a hopeful view of the difficulties, but there are certainly ugly facts, which, with all they imply, must be faced. The Boers are virtually masters of Natal. The War Office admits that they have taken Colenso, and presumably have destroyed the railway bridge there, thus completing the isolation of Ladysmith. Gen. White now has less than 10,000 available men and only two months' provisions. The forces opposed to him are much superior in numbers. If he acts strictly on the defensive, as he undoubtedly will do after the terrible lessons the Boers have taught him, he may be able to hold out a long time. The position of his camp and the naval artillery give him great advantages, and the Boers have never shown a disposition for the style of fighting necessary for his capture.

But all England now expects that Gen. Buller will devote himself principally to Gen. White's relief. The Boers themselves undoubtedly expect this, and it is already evident that they are massing on the line of communication, ready to attack the relieving column. Such a force might be ready to start out of Durban in about three weeks, but it would have a task of tremendous difficulty and danger. The country is hilly, moun-

IS THERE ANY HOPE?

We have for a long time endeavored to cherish the hope that our Protestant friends would, in time, come to see and acknowledge in a practical way the absolute importance of including religious instruction in the curriculum of our public schools. There are occasional indications of returning sanity in the craze for secular, "antiseptarian" education, which for the moment are encouraging. Able, conservative and independent gentlemen—clerical and lay—and even religious bodies do occasionally have the courage, in face of opposing public sentiment, to declare, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, their conviction that the present system of merely secular education, is unphilosophical, unscientific, unreasonable and dangerous to the well-being of society, and they urge with all the force of logic and earnest conviction the absolute necessity of religious instruction for the rising generation.

We confess we have learned by sad experience, not to attach too much importance to these utterances, admirable though they be. We fear they make very little impression upon the general public. That comparatively small portion of the public who take enough interest in the subject to read about it may be convinced intellectually, but they are not influenced practically. The fact is, the great majority of those who uphold the present educational system are fortified in their opposition by an iron-bound prejudice which stoutly resists the appeals of reason, logic, common sense, and even of the most persuasive eloquence. These people have made up their minds that to teach religion in our public schools is impracticable. They have invented a term which to them seems to state a danger to be avoided at all costs, and to cover the whole ground. They call it "sectarianism," but what you call it to the bottom "sectarianism" as they use the word, simply means the Catholic religion. It is nothing more or less than the old hereditary prejudice against the Catholic Church. They are determined that Catholics shall not receive any part of the school tax fund for the separate education of their children. They know in their hearts that this is really a crying injustice. They know that Catholics pay taxes and thus contribute to the support of the public schools, which they consider radically defective and which—generally speaking—they use only when they have no schools of their own. It is in fact a kind of unjust, spiritual tyranny that compels them to contribute to the support of the public schools and at the same time, to build and support their private schools; but this makes no difference to them; they are inexorable. In their view every man who speaks against the public schools, or criticizes them, is an enemy to the state and to the republic.

Of the strength of this unreasonable anti-Catholic prejudice we have only too many and convincing proofs. For instance, when Congress was considering the question of withdrawing government aid from the charitable institutions, of Washington, under the care of Catholic Sisters, in which orphan and destitute children were being educated and cared for, and wayward girls were being reformed, Colonel Henderson of Iowa, a Protestant, but a lightened fair-minded man, made an able and convincing speech in favor of continuing aid to those institutions. He wisely taunted the opposition with their bigotry; he showed in strong and feeling language the claims which the good Sisters had upon the government for their disinterested and gratuitous services during the year of the Rebellion as well as the late war with Spain. But all without effect. You might as well blow against the wind. The Protestant prejudice of the majority prevailed and supplies were cut off.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

A large volume could not contain all that might be fittingly said about the splendid celebration of Mgr. Duhamel's Silver Jubilee, at Ottawa. The whole week, from the 23rd to the 28th October, last, was marked by an unbroken series of receptions and rendering of homage to the distinguished prelate. Of all the enjoyable and highly appreciated events, none surpass that which took place in the Gloucester Street Convent—the Convent of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Never before did the halls of that noble institution contain so many distinguished personages. Surmounting and accompanying Mgr. Duhamel were the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Bevan-Bruce, O'Connor, Gavathar and Langevin; twelve Bishops; fifteen Monsignors and Canons; and one hundred and fifty priests. The grand reception room was decorated with exquisite taste; palm-trees and flowers in profusion; silver stars in hundreds; the escutcheons of all the dignitaries present adorned the walls; while concealed electric lights flung a subdued splendor upon the whole scene and filled the room with a brilliancy that might be compared to a haze of glory. Two hundred and fifty pupils dressed in white, and wearing Mgr. Duhamel's colors—blue and silver—greeted the visiting array of dignitaries. Eight pianos, seven violins and two harps, all touched by fingers delicately exact, gave forth voluminous accompaniment to the high-class, exquisite singing. One of the principal events of the evening was the presentation to Mgr. Duhamel—it consisted of a sheaf of roses and a silver purse containing one hundred dollars in gold. The little Misses Katie Costigan, and Myra Street, won all hearts with the charm of their childish eloquence in the presentation speech and the request for a holiday. Little Miss Street asked for "five holidays"; and they were granted. The addresses, in French and English, were remarkable for the simplicity and naturalness of their delivery; and the distinguished audience left a graphic impression of the esteem and affection in which

A GREAT IRISH SCHOLAR DEAD.

Already have we announced to our readers the somewhat unexpected death of the late Rev. Eugene O'Growney, the famous Irish scholar. Since such deep interest has been taken by Montreal Irishmen in the revival of the Gaelic tongue and of Celtic literature, many of our friends will thank us for imparting all the information possible concerning this truly great man and devoted leader in the cause they have so much at heart. Writing to the Irish World, from Los Angeles, California, under date October 29, 1898, L. T. Merr. Branick, gives a graphic account of the last moments of the lamented priest, patriot and scholar. At the risk of being somewhat lengthy, we will reproduce the principal portions of that admirable letter and worthy tribute to the dead. Mgr. O'Growney contains much that goes right to the Irish heart, and it is calculated to engage us all in prayers for the departed, while it affords a page of unique interest in the history of the great movement that owes so much to Father O'Growney. After some introductory remarks the writer says: "When he came to Los Angeles in the middle of summer he was as well as he was a year ago when he had an attack of heart disease, which he did not get better in over a year. The doctors found that the membrane about the lung was filled with fluid, and that it was distressing him. They inserted a suction tube in his side and extracted two quarts of water. For a week or ten days he was very much better, so much so that he read Mass for the first time in three years. The cavity became filled again, and this time with puss or serum, and the extraction of which weakened him very much. Knowing that this redrawing and pumping would wear him out in a few weeks, he submitted to an operation to make an opening in the bottom of the membrane. His heart was too weak to recover from chloroform, so he had to undergo the pain in his full senses. For a few days after the operation it seemed that he

ATTITUDE OF THE BLACKS.—A despatch from London, on Monday says: Rear Admiral Lord Charles Bessford, speaking at Sunderland, confessed that he regarded with great apprehension what might be the attitude of the blacks. "I must repeat," said Lord Charles, "that in view of such a contingency the government is not even now sending out sufficient troops. "As to the possibility of foreign intervention, I consider that the great naval, military and financial resources of the Empire are calculated to ward off any undue European dictation."
STUDY OF THE SITUATION.—The Westminster Gazette, in a study of the situation, reviews the British Government's policy and even holds out little hope of peace after the war. It says: "Rhodes' former policy of working with the Dutch was what might be termed the 'liberal imperialist' policy, but when Rhodes lost patience and when the Jameson raid failed, it became obvious that the Colonial Office had, to all intents and purposes, adopted Rhodes' views. "The Dutch on their side became suspicious. The Transvaal in particular hardened its heart against the Uitlanders, and devoted itself to arming in defence of its independence. For three years we let these grievances accumulate and arrangements continue, when wisdom should surely have suggested that these grievances should be taken up in detail. Every effort was made to remove suspicion and check the militarism of the Transvaal. "At the end we emerged with the view that the Dutch were our natural enemies, whose armaments were intended not, as seemed naturally probable, to secure them against assaults on their independence, but to destroy British power in South Africa. To this view Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and, more tardily, the whole Tory party were converted. Hence the conclusion that war was inevitable and that the franchise issue negotiations were unimportant."
BOERS ADVANCE.—There is no news from the scene of military operations in South Africa later than Friday's date, says the London despatches to the New York Sun on Monday. The dominating feature of the situation then was the withdrawal of the British garrison southward in the face of the threatened advance of the enemy. Colenso, Colesburg and Stormberg Junction had been evacuated in turn, and it was stated that the abandonment of Rosmead and Nainwpoort Junction was imminent. To attempt to hold these places with the present available forces was evidently regarded as courting annihilation. It has been understood all along that Stormberg had been selected as a depot for accumulating guns, ammunition and commissary stores for the third division of the army corps under Major





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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1899.

THE MAYORALTY

In this issue we dedicate almost a whole page to expressions of opinion concerning the stand that the Irish-Catholic element should take in the matter of the mayoralty.

to come forward, and not to allow any false sense of shame, or any dread of the consequences to prevent them doing that which such a crisis demands of them.

THE RACE CRY.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a French Canadian subscriber in which the writer expresses himself somewhat forcibly on the question of race prejudices—especially when they find ventilation in the press.

THE POET-PRIEST OF THE NORTH.

It is with great pleasure that we publish some of the many letters which we have received on the subject of Rev. Father Dollard—"Slieve-na-mon."

fall into a few similar errors in the future, provided they resulted in a flood of such interesting correspondence as we have received in this case, and provided they were the cause of so much valuable information being afforded our readers.

One of our correspondents corrects us for having compared "Slieve-na-mon" to "Mount-Royal." As to size certainly the comparison cannot hold; but decidedly in appearance there is a great likeness.

THE CROMWELL STATUE

On this question of a statue to Oliver Cromwell, we had occasion to write when it was first mooted; but we were under the impression, that the project had long since fallen to pieces.

"The Saturday Review, in its current number, devotes a strong leader to denouncing the erection of a statue in Westminster to Oliver Cromwell, whose only title to fame (according to our contemporary) consists in the fact that he killed the King, he oppressed Parliament, he tried to destroy the Church."

"If there is to be a statue at all—and Lord Rosebery, with his long purse, seems determined that there shall—Huntingdon, Cromwell's birth-place, according to the Saturday, would seem to be the natural place.

"This is very plain speaking, and represents, to our thinking, the conviction of the majority of people—English as well as Irish. It is certainly little better than farcical to put up the statue of a man who did his best to strangle Parliament in the hallowed walls of St. Stephen's."

It is too late in the day to now attempt any appreciation of Cromwell. History has long since assigned to him the place which he must occupy—and that place is not "Cromwell."

persecutor, a psalm-singing hypocrite, who came with the sword in one hand and a Bible in the other, to enforce his doctrines by common persuasion down the Presbyterian's throat.

We are told, in excuse for his barbaric exercises that he was a man of strong convictions and wonderful military skill and personal courage. Such is not the case. The only strong conviction he had was in his own divine right to omnipotence; he was a fanatical Bible expounder, simply because such means were best calculated to augment his following.

A RELIGIOUS TRAINING AT HOME.

A large number of the readers of the "True Witness," are familiar with that most admirable little monthly publication, "The Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart."

To summarize Father Devine's able exposition of the subject would be a difficult task, for he has condensed into three or four pages of matter that which might easily be developed into three or four books.

Coming back to the question of the parents' obligations, the writer says: "Home training must crush out the egotism and pride that begins to show itself as soon as self-consciousness dawns.

"From the children's tenderest years insist on their daily prayers; when in church explain for them the ceremonies they are witnessing.

It is a misfortune indeed, that so very few parents fully realize the great load of responsibility that rests upon them in regard to their children.

their opinions concerning religious and secular education, and would learn to appreciate all that the Church and her ministers are doing for the salvation of men through the medium of the children.

THE POET-PRIEST OF THE NORTH.

In your issue of the 28th ult., you quote from the "Catholic Columbian" an article on the "Poet Priest of the North," and as the Columbian is altogether astray, to, and as from your comment on the same the "True Witness" is at least uncertain, permit me to give you a short sketch of Rev. Jas. B. Dollard (Slieve-na-mon) for whom the title "Poet Priest of the North," is intended.

Father Wm. Dollard, of New Brunswick, is the author of some stirring Irish ballads. It is however, to his brother, Rev. Jas. B. Dollard (Slieve-na-mon), of Toronto, who is a more frequent contributor to the journals and magazines, that William O'Brien paid his great compliment.

He was ordained priest, December the 19th, 1896, and is now attached to St. Mary's Church, Toronto.

When seventeen years of age, Father Dollard had his first poem published, and since that time in his occasional leisure hours he has written many Irish ballads and lyrics.

The "True Witness" has compared it in size and appearance with Mount Royal, but as the Irish mountain is 2,442 feet high and Mount Royal scarcely 800, there is hardly any comparison.

"Where the vales of old Tipperary, Their broad fields of verdure show And the waters of the Aunser Twixt its thousand margins flow, Stands the ancient mystic mountain,

The gray mountain named by fairies, Slieve-na-mon. Father Dollard's poems and ballads have received praise not only from Wm. O'Brien, but from many other critics of high order.

As Toronto is very proud of possessing the "Poet Priest of the North," you will greatly oblige me by publishing the above.

M. L. HART.

Toronto, Nov. 7.

PARNELL MONUMENT FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for the Parnell Monument Fund, including Mr. P. F. McCaffrey, Mr. J. J. Hart, Mr. J. J. Hart, Mr. J. J. Hart, etc.

The secretary Mr. McCaffrey desired that all collectors should make a report every Wednesday evening in order that a weekly statement may be sent to the "True Witness" for publication.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH CAZOOtha.

As a rule we avoid making use of any word the meaning and derivation of which we ignore; however, the exception generally proves the rule, and in the present case the "Grand Cazootha" to commence on Monday evening next, in the basement of St. Gabriel's parish church, constitutes the exception.

Now, as to the derivation of the word "Cazootha" we are entirely at sea. It might come from some Indian dialect, or from some Oriental tongue, or even it might be the term used to designate the "series of events" commonly called war, in the languages of Boers, the Zulus, or the other peoples of South Africa.

As far as we can learn the first grand "Cazootha" ever held in this city will consist of a supper given by the ladies of St. Gabriel's Parish, on Monday evening, the 13th November; a promenade concert, on Tuesday evening; and a Euchre party on Wednesday evening.

Persons holding tickets for the supper, on Monday evening will be admitted without further fee to the hall; the tickets may be procured at the door, if not already secured.

On Tuesday night the same rule as on Monday will stand good. Holders of tickets for the Euchre party will be admitted free; any not holding such tickets must pay ten cents.

Quite a number of booths will be established—one for flowers, and another for cigars or candies, ice-cream and cake shall be served to all anxious for refreshments. In a word, the ladies of St. Gabriel's Parish have displayed extraordinary zeal and unbounded generosity in preparing for this "grand Cazootha," and they deserve the hearty encouragement of the public from all sections of the city.

Branch No. 26, the parent branch of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, in Montreal, will hold one of its delightful social reunions on Monday next, the occasion being the anniversary of its organization.

WEDDING BELLS.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Lynn, Mass., on the morning of October 25th, says a local daily of that district. The contracting parties were Miss Winifred L. Mitchell, of Montreal, and Mr. John Joseph Steele, one of the most popular residents of Roxbury.

Mr. Steele was one of the volunteers who so nobly responded to their country's call, and was with the gallant 9th at Santiago, and a number of his comrades with many other friends witnessed the nuptials of the young couple.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the pastor of St. Joseph's Rev. Father Harrigan, who afterward was celebrant of the nuptial mass.

The bridesmaid was Miss Hamel, and the groom was attended by Mr. Robert Balaam as best man. The bride looked charming in a rich traveling suit of gray broadcloth, trimmed with pearl passementerie.

At the close of the services the wedding party took the train for Pittsfield, Mass., where a reception was held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. McManis.

AN IRISH SINGER DEAD.

Signor Foli, the eminent vocalist, whose real name was Allan James Foley, and who was a native of the South of Ireland, died last week, at Southport. Only three short weeks ago Signor Foli entertained a Glasgow audience, and the concluding lines of one of the songs which he sung ("The Mill Wheel") have acquired a startling significance by his unexpected death.

"I would the grave could hide me, For there alone is peace." The great basso was an immense favorite in Scotland, and was also well known in Montreal.



A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY.

By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

Published with the Permission of Mr. B. Hender, Publisher and Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTER XIX. SENTENCE PASSED.

After conferring with the judges, the President made a sign to the Prosecutor, who forthwith commenced his speech. Mr. Joubert was an able forensic orator, much dreaded as an opponent. He began by speaking of the sympathy which everyone must feel for the aged lady who had just been interrogated in the court. Even if the prisoner were guilty and she were an accomplice in his crime, every humane heart must feel more or less compassion for her.

posed, his lips occasionally moving in silent prayer. When his counsel rose to answer, he looked up at him almost compassionately, as if to say: My dear Sir, you have a difficult, and I fear a thankless task before you. Mr. Meunier was a conscientious lawyer, but as a speaker he was by no means equal to the prosecutor.

ligible. At any rate it was a possible solution, and he begged the gentlemen of the jury to take it into serious consideration in pronouncing their verdict. He related the story of the Polish priest, which bore so singular a resemblance to the case before them, and which was no fiction, but an incident which occurred quite recently, reported in all the public papers.

jury to clemency. It would be easy to do so; he need but remind them of the aged and heartbroken mother, who, if her son were condemned to death, would lose in him the staff of her declining years. But he would not enter on this theme, as he would be acting contrary to the expressed wish of the prisoner.

SURPRISE SOAP. A pure hard Soap Last long—lathers freely. 5 cents a cake.

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EMULSION. CONSUMPTION and ALL BRONCHITIS, CROUP, AND AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex! PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL POWDER.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for GRAMS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

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C. O'BRIEN. House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING.

THOMAS O'CONNELL. Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 77 MCCORD STREET, Cor. O'awa.

DANIEL FURLONG. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age. Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age. Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

Res. loquitur, judices, ipso, qua... semper plurimum valet. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Random Notes For Busy Households.

KITCHEN TABLE. — A clever housewife has devised a kitchen table which she finds most serviceable, especially in a small room.

BE PUNCTUAL. — A perplexed, aspiring young woman, says an American correspondent, once took counsel of a very important and successful matron, asking how she accomplished her extraordinary work.

There is an irresistible tendency to envy the energetic lives of the young women whom we see every morning coming like a small army to take their places at office, desk, and shop counter, each speeding to the work on which her own and mayhap many another life depends.

ABOUT CAULIFLOWER. — In selecting cauliflower, choose those with the flowerets a creamy white, free from brownish spots, with fresh green stalks and leaves.

Put it top down in a pan of strongly salted water and let it soak half an hour. This is necessary to draw out the tiny insects which are usually lurking among the flowers.

strong and dark. When tender, take it up at once, drain it well, and invert it in a deep, hot, round dish. Make a cream sauce flavored with lemon, or squeeze lemon-juice over the flower, and then pour the sauce around the edge and serve part of it in a sauce boat.

COLD ROASTS.—Here is a suggestion for warming over cold roasts, which has the novelty of being new. If a roast or joint has had but a few slices cut from it a very simple way of reheating it for a second dinner is to wrap it thickly with buttered or oiled paper.

ON FRUITS.—It is a very bad habit to eat orange peel. Nor is the juvenile habit of eating apples with the peel on to be recommended either, remarks a writer in the N. Y. Telegram.

MISS JESSIE MORRIS.

Her Head Ached So Terribly, She Thought It Would Split Open, and She Was a Constant Sufferer—She Gives the Story of Her Recovery.

Who can describe the awful suffering endured by girls and women from headache? Who can truthfully tell of their fainting spells, dizziness and back-ache? No one lives who can put together the right words to describe the endless torture of female weaknesses.



Women need not suffer any longer. They need not go on being pale and weak. There is a cure for them—a certain medicine. They may shake their heads when they read this, but it is true just the same.

Miss JESSIE MORRIS, 278 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

All the notices you see in the newspapers about Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are genuine. Every notice has the picture, the name and the address of some woman who has been cured.

STATUES FOR SHEENBORO.

Sunday will remain in the archives of St. Paul's, Sheenboro, as a memorial of the generosity of the people of that neighborhood and of the kindness of His Lordship the Bishop of Pembroke in deigning to honor them with his presence.

His Lordship not only gave permission to erect the statues in the church but vouchsafed to come and bless them in person, thus affording greatly appreciated pleasure to the reverend pastor and his faithful people.

Rev. Father Pujos officiated at High Mass, during which the choir, ably seconded by Mr. McGuire of Brambrooke, honorably rendered their parts.

WHAT IS CARELESSNESS?

Men and women who by contact or travel know the world's best society need not be told that simplicity and graciousness are the invariable characteristics of the highest breeding.

THE REMOVAL OF CRUCIFIXES.

Sometimes a very short paragraph gives expression to a whole volume of argument. The "Ave Maria" has ever been noted for its admirable manner in which its editor deals—in a few lines—with burning topics of the day.

THE REMOVAL OF CRUCIFIXES.

Anglican churches that have been more strongly opposed to ritualism—especially in London—have been moving the symbol of faith from their temples. In referring to this action the "Ave Maria," says:

GOOD TIMES COMING.

Under the use of Scott's Emulsion all the organs and tissues take on new life. The mind acts with more vigor, the heart beats stronger and the blood is greatly enriched.

Advertisement for Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Includes text: 'For pure blood, A bright eye and A clear complexion, A keen appetite, An easy digestion And refreshing sleep.' and 'Bristol's Sarsaparilla It arouses the Liver, Quickens the circulation, Brightens the spirits and Generally, makes life worth living.'

Advertisement for Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Includes text: 'Every-day Health. Success in this world is only for the healthful. The disease-worried worker is a failure. You can have health—every-day, all-the-year-round health—if you take daily that excellent preventive and cure of disease, Abbey's Effervescent Salt.'

DR. BROUSSEAU L.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist. St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Telephone 6201.

DR. BROUSSEAU L.D.S. Superior Court. Domicile of M. M. Bouchard, of the parish of Saint-Basile, in the city of Montreal, wife deceased, in divorce by marriage contract of Wilfrid Senécal, farmer of the same place, and duly authorized to enter on Judgment, Plaintiff: vs. The said Wilfrid Senécal, Defendant.

Professional Cards. J. A. KARCH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill. FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

C.A. McDonnell Accountant and Liquidator. 180 St. James st., Montreal.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters. TELEPHONE 1182.

Society Meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at 8 p.m.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 4. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 5. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 6. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 7. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 8. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 10. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 11. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 12. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 13. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 14. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 15. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 16. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 17. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 18. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 19. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 20. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 21. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 22. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 23. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 24. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill.



# SAMPLES, RUBBER SOLES.

We have just secured at a discount all the Mens' samples of Rubber and Heavy Sole Boots of one of the largest factories in Canada. The public having appreciated our last Sample Sale, we have decided to clear this lot at the same price, manufacturer's cost. Do not delay, if you want a pair of MEN'S WILLOW CALF, Rubber Sole, Dodge Felt Insole, in all colors and shapes, \$6.00 and \$5.00 for \$4.00.

Mens' Heavy Sole, Willow Calf, Tan or Black, \$4.50 for \$3.50.

Mens' Heavy Sole Calf Boots, \$4.00 for \$3.00.

Special for Ladies: Dongola Laced or Button Boot, Extension Sole, just the thing for Fall wear, worth \$2.00 for \$1.60. We have better lines at equally low prices.

# E. MANSFIELD, THE SHOEIST,

224 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Cor. Lagacheffere.

# THE TISSOT PICTURES.

The Living Christ as Conceived by That Artist - Impressive Representation of the Scenes of Our Saviour's Life.

The celebrated collection of paintings by Tissot, illustrating the life and death of Our Saviour, now on exhibition at the Winsor Hall, cannot but be of interest not only to lovers of art, but to the general public as well.

The collection is probably the most remarkable that has ever been painted by any artist. The life of Jesus Christ has been portrayed before by masters of the brush, but never in the same spirit nor with such thoroughness and such careful attention to detail as has been done by M. Tissot.

Hitherto religious art has concerned itself chiefly if not entirely with the mystical and superhuman side of the life of Jesus, and no attempt has been made to show that his life in Palestine was a human one. This is what Tissot has done in his pictures. He shows us Jesus as a living, moving, working, breathing man among his brethren; it is, in fact, not merely a life of Jesus, but a living Jesus, who passes from birth to death before the eyes of the spectator.

In the matter of attention to detail the collection is also a remarkable one. Some of the pictures are not more than a foot square, yet they are painted with the exactness of a miniature in every detail making Tissot in this respect the peer of the great Meissonier. Every picture bears evidences of the most careful treatment, but this is especially noticeable in those in which groups or even crowds are shown, each individual face being a study and representing a different type of character. This is all the more to be wondered at when it is considered that the collection comprises over four hundred pictures, every one of which is a masterpiece. Ten years were occupied in painting them, and when one considered the magnitude of the work the time seems almost too short.

The pictures are arranged in several sections, devoted to the "Holy Childhood," the "Ministry," "Holy Week," the "Passion" and the "Resurrection," in order to present the career of Jesus on earth in its natural order. The artist's desire was to make Him live again before the eyes of all men, and in this he has succeeded to the fullest degree.

In addition to this pictorial life of Christ, there is also shown a series of four oil paintings first exhibited at the "Exposition Universal," in 1889, and for which the artist was awarded a gold medal. This series is entitled "The Prodigal Son," and depicts four incidents typical of the career of the modern prototype of the Biblical character. Another painting which cannot fail to attract notice, which indeed, will rovet the attention of the visitor, is "The Inward Voices," a large canvas hung at the entrance to the hall.

This magnificent painting marks the transition between Tissot's earlier and later work; without it the pictures of the life of Christ would never have been painted. While making studies for one of his pictures of modern life, Tissot had occasion to visit a church in Paris, and while there was carried off into a trance. This was succeeded by a long illness and when he recovered he painted "The Inward Voices."

This was the turning point in his artistic career, and from that time he devoted himself to the monumental work which has made his name a household word all over the globe. Another interesting feature of the exhibition is a miscellaneous collection

# THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

90 per cent. of all articles purchased unless they be of technical character or goods in their crude state, are purchased directly through the influence of woman.

The clothes a man wears are either directly selected by women in the first place or they must pass through the woman's criticism in the second place. There never was a man with a wife, or wife elect, who dared to buy a second pair of trousers off the tailor who didn't fit the taste of the woman in the first pair.

We know that women read advertisements, and wisely too. They can tell the genuine from the large deceptive ads that would lead the less suspecting man to fall into the trap.

Besides, women are better judges of goods, and can buy the Man's Underwear cheaper than the man can buy it himself.

The man is too busy to read advertisements. The woman would as soon give up her tea as advertisement reading, and they all know who's ads are worth reading; some ads are better reading matter than 90 per cent. of the literature in the papers.

Every woman knows ALLAN'S advertisements, and they all say he knows how to advertise, and more than that, he has the goods, and can sell them too.

We want customers more than customers want us. We feel favored if you trade with us; we run our whole business in the interests of our customers. Our aim has been to give Montreal the best and largest Men's Outfitting Business in the world, and we think we are getting there. Nothing diverts us from this purpose. Every day we come closer to our object. One thing after another of our system is taken up by others. Our advertisements, types, illustrations and the very phrases of our statements are taken bodily, but nobody gets hold of the great idea that undergirds our business, and makes it different from any other in this city.

We are Retailers and Importers for Retail, and we are able by our ever-growing facilities to offer our customers advantages which few are able to equal

IN POINT OF ASSORTMENT, IN POINT OF PRICE, IN INSURANCE OF SATISFACTION.

NOT BY ANY POSSIBILITY, NOR UNDER ANY PLEA,

Shall good merchandise be sold any lower anywhere than in our stores that never invited business except on the basis of the very lowest prices—or return the goods and get the money back. Ladies, tell your Husbands, Brothers, Uncles, Fathers, Cousins and others that we have everything they want to keep them comfortable for the winter in Underclothing.

Hosiery, Gloves, Night Robes, Mufflers,

Overcoats, Ulster Suits, Trousers, Underwear,

Fancy Vests, Cardigans, Sweaters and Jerseys.

Also Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Toques, Sashes and Mitts.

New Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Custom Tailoring done on the premises. Everything in MEN'S FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING and OUTFITTINGS at lowest prices, and that without a doubt.



Corner Craig and Bleury Streets and 2299 St. Catherine Street. IS THE BEST PLACE TO TRADE.

of pen and ink drawings, embracing views of the Holy Land, studies of types and characters, scenes and places. The value of the whole collection is enormous. Tissot himself places a value of \$300,000 on them, and they are insured for a quarter of a million dollars. They are loaned by Tissot to the American Art Association, and are shown here under the management of Messrs. George Morang & Co., of Toronto. They will be on view for a few days, from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

**BRIEFS.** The man who lives in vain lives worse than in vain. He who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose. With innocence is righteous progress. There is much in the child is an overly faithful and brilliant student. Get what you get honestly, wearably, and prayerfully; then you will enjoy and appreciate it more gracefully. Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage. When interest is at variance with conscience, any pretence that seems to reconcile them satisfies the hollow-hearted.

Beware of inquisitive people; and excessive curiosity to know all is generally accompanied by as great a desire to tell it again.

## J. SLOAN & SONS' FALL : GOODS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

**SOME LINES.**  
 Men's Box Calf Hair, Goodyear Welt, \$3.50 and \$4.  
 Men's Tan Fox Hair, leather lined, extra heavy, Goodyear Welt, \$3.50.  
 Men's Dong, Kid Fox Hair, Goodyear Welt, \$3 and \$3.50.  
 Men's Buff Hair, Standon crew and M S, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.  
 Ladies' Dong, Kid Boots, Lace and Button, Goodyear Welt, \$2.75, \$3 and \$3.25.  
 Boys' School Boots, from \$1 to \$2.25.  
 Little Girls' Boots, 7 to 10, Box Calf, \$1.25 and \$1.50; Buff \$1.00.



**RUBBERS.**  
 Granby, Canadian, and Maltese Cross. Telephone Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain Streets, TELEPHONE MAIN 2652.

# The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 11, 1899

## THE GREATEST Dress Goods Sale on Record. 25 PER CENT. OFF.

This is the greatest sale of Dress Goods The Big Store has ever known When

**THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS**  
 Of Yards of Of Yards of Fashionable Dress Goods Fashionable Dress Goods  
 of all kinds, every piece this season's importations All the latest Fancy Novelties reduced.

See That You Get It. 25 per cent. takes off at the foot of your bill See that you get it.

### Horse Clothing and Sundries.

This Horse Goods Department is important to owners of horses. Certain it is that the perfection of horse clothing is here, and at prices that will mean the saving of many dollars annually. English Manufactured Horse Clothing complete suit of the best Whitney including 6 feet 3 inch rug, bound scarlet cloth, 3 rows of stitching, hood, pad cloth, 5 inch double scrap wool roller and fitting string. The complete suit, \$11.95. 600 Horse Blankets from 75c to \$3.50. Warm night blankets, lined wool heavy straps, special 75c each. Surcingles, full size, 12c each. Surcingles with pads from 35c. Stable Halters from 18c each. Horse Brushes from 18c each.

**NEW MINK RUFFS.** New dark Mink Ruffs, large size, with head, claws, and tail, \$3.00 goods. Special \$2.35. New Alaska Sable Ruffs, very choice skins with 6 large tails, usual price \$8.50. Special \$6.55. New Russian Marten Ruffs, natural skins with head, claws and tail. Special, \$3.50. New Water Mink Collars in very choice dark natural skins, newest shape, with 4 tails, worth \$6.25 Special \$3.30.

**BOYS' REEFERS.** Almost every parent knows that our Boys' Reefers wear longer than those of most ordinary stores, and then you pay less for them here. Boys' Navy Blue Nap Reefers, lined with fancy checked lining, finished brass anchor buttons, from \$1.30. Boys' Extra Heavy Navy Nap Reefers, finished with high storm collar, extra warm linings, from \$2.30. Boys' Blue Black Blanket Overcoats, high storm collar, lined fancy Tweed, hood lined red and piped, splendid Coat for the youngsters. Special from \$3.75.

### Write For New Winter Catalogue.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

## FOR FALL AND WINTER.

There never has been a time since the opening of our store, when we were so absolutely sure of our Clothing Supremacy as now. The important bargains below are delegated to speak for others equally good and grand.



**MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS.**  
 Suits made of fancy tweeds and chevots. Overcoats made of pilot and doubled milled beaver cloths. All strictly up to date, best trimmings and workmanship. All new designs. Worth \$12.00. At this sale only \$7.25

**MEN'S FINE SUITS AND OVERCOATS.**  
 Suits made of fine imported Serges, Diagonals and fine Scotch Tweeds, cut in single and double-breasted styles. Overcoats made of heavy Moscow Beavers and Melton cloths, lined with fancy tweed linings and satin sleeve linings. Values up to \$14.00. Take your choice of suit or overcoat for \$9.50

**BOYS' SUITS AND REEFERS.**  
 A splendid assortment to select from. The suits are made of All-Wool Tweeds and heavy Chevots, cut in double-breasted styles. The Reefers are made of heavy blue chinchilla, with storm collars. The usual price is \$4.50, but we will offer them \$2.95 now for



**J.G. KENNEDY & CO.**  
 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET  
 The One Price Clothiers.

## New Furniture.

We are constantly receiving new designs and ideas in Furniture, and in order to have ladies keep up with the times, we would invite them to inspect our new Furniture from time to time. We are always pleased to show our new goods and will not importune you to buy.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, --- 652 Craig Street UPTOWN, 2442 St. Catherine,

## JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

### CARPET DEPARTMENT

Best English Oilcloths, Best Scotch Linoleums.

A Full Range of New Patterns Now in Stock.

**CORK CARPET.**—For Banks, Offices, Billiard Rooms, Nurseries, or any place where noiselessness and warmth are desired. We have large quantities in Natural Cork, or plain colors.

**INLAID LINOLEUMS.**—Are actually tiles. They are the most durable substance known and the pattern being inlaid, never wears off as long as a vestige of the cloth remains. They are the best things known for Vestibules, Pantries, Bathrooms, etc. In all the leading colors.

**COCOA MATTING.**—For Door Steps, all widths, fastened with solid polished oak rods. Get your steps covered before the snow comes.

**CARPETS.**—Every section now full of New Fall Carpets, in Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, and Tapestry, from the most celebrated makers of England, including Crossley, Templeton, Brinton, Humphries, etc.

**OGILVY'S,**  
 Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

# Irish Catholic Representation in the Mayoral Chair.

## OPINIONS OF THE NON-CATHOLIC PRESS.

### LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.



WANTS ANOTHER.

The Coon.—I know dat melon don't belong to me, but dis one was so juicy I can't stop eating.—Daily Witness

#### AN IRISHMAN FOR MAYOR.

(Montreal Star, September 27.)  
When the term of the mayorality of Montreal was increased from one year to two, we imagine that the general idea was that in future the Mayors would not seek reelection. In our opinion, two years in succession is quite long enough for any one man to occupy the civic chair. Any gentleman who attempts to monopolize the chief magistracy for four years is simply presuming upon his popularity, real or imaginary. Then there is an old and generally accepted understanding that the English, French and Irish are to be represented in turn in the mayorality and next year it is admittedly the turn of the Irish to have the privilege of providing us with a Mayor. Whether Mayor Prefontaine stands for re-election or not we hope to see a suitable Irishman nominated for the office, and all good citizens of every race, who desire to see fair play prevail, and who want to have good faith kept between the various races that make up our population, will vote for him and exert themselves to the utmost to secure his election.

#### THE MAYOR'S APPEAL TO IRISH CATHOLICS.

(Montreal Herald, September 27.)  
We read in a contemporary on February 13th last, that the Mayor, replying to the suggestion by some of his friends that he should stand for a second term.

"Said he desired specifically and emphatically to announce that he had fully made up his mind not to accept nomination for a second term. Nothing could alter his determination. He would always insist upon the observance of the tacit understanding between the various sections of the community, under which representatives of the various nationalities filled the office of mayor in rotation. It was the turn of the Irish people to elect a mayor after his term had expired."

On the same date in another contemporary it was said:  
"The mayor stated this morning that under no circumstances would

he consent to be a candidate for the mayorality next year."

There is thus no doubt about the position in which the Mayor stood in the middle of February of this year. But now there is a change. He told the Star yesterday that he had "fully made up his mind to have a second term." He said he thought himself entitled to it "because of the vast preponderance of French-Canadians in the city." From this we are probably to infer that His Worship considers the English-speaking Catholics not entitled to their turn because they are numerically weak. He told the Star he was not aware of any understanding which would necessitate his making way for an Irish Catholic. Yet he has boasted of having been largely responsible for the arrangement which he now proposes to break. Moreover in the letter announcing his candidature for Mayor two years ago, he distinctly promised that at the end of two years he would make way for a successor in accordance with the tacit agreement. He then said in a letter to the press:

"If, after fifteen years of faithful service in the council, I am permitted to assist the new Council in carrying out these important measures during the next two years, I shall then retire into private life."

If, therefore, as he now says, there is no understanding that there should be a change in the nationality of the city's chief magistrate every two years, there was a very clear understanding between him and the public that he at least should cease to be chief magistrate on the first of February next. If he would live up to the terms of the agreement drawn by himself, the community might easily be left to say whether the tacit understanding is in force or not. For our part we have not the least doubt that if Mr. Prefontaine would withdraw from the field the selection of the next mayor would be left with one accord to the leading English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and that they would have little difficulty that they would have little difficulty in every way acceptable.

We venture to believe that the Irish Catholics of Montreal were not

prepared for the treatment they have received at the hands of Mayor Prefontaine. They were entitled to believe, under the terms of the peculiar arrangement, of which so much has been made, that the Mayor of Montreal in 1900 would be one of themselves.

They may not be able to protect themselves against his high-minded methods, and may not entertain the idea of meeting the issue he has raised, for they are necessarily keenly sensitive of the difficulties of their position in a community so constituted as this one. We shall be very much surprised, however, if the affront is taken with a good grace. It is true the Irish Catholics, who are only about one in seven of the population, could not nominate and elect a mayor, in spite of all opposition, any more than could the English Protestants, who are about the same numerical strength. Neither have they been able as yet to elect more than two aldermen, about half what they claim "their numbers in the community entitle them to. But it was just because of this that the arrangement was made through which Mayor Prefontaine has contemptuously put his foot. At the same time, the arrangement was not altogether based on charitable considerations, for the voting power of fifty thousand people is considerable, as may be made to appear if the Irish Catholics take to heart the Mayor's affront to their race. The Mayor had better reconsider his decision and make another announcement that he will maintain good faith.

#### A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Dear Sir,—I enclose you my subscription for the coming year. I think I am about your oldest subscriber in these parts. Anyway it is with greater pleasure than ever that I send my dollar. I have admired the manly stand you have taken on the Mayorality question. Perhaps it may seem strange that the matter should interest one living as far as I do out of your city. But, Sir, I have not come into the world yesterday, nor to Canada, last year, and I have

found from experience that whatever position our people hold in Montreal it has a bearing on us here, and on Irish Catholics all over the country. Keep on at that question, you have right on your side.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

#### A SCOTCH CATHOLIC'S VIEW.

Montreal, Nov. 4, 1899.  
To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Sir.—Every fair-minded man in this city, must approve of your course in striving to maintain the tacit arrangement that has long existed here about the office of Chief Magistrate. From one week to another I had hoped to read of your advice being acted upon, and an immediate selection of an Irish Catholic candidate for Mayor being made. But, it appears by your last issue that those who should lead in the matter are too indifferent to act. Now, if it were a Protestant's term next year, what a racket would be raised. When Mr. Prefontaine announced his intention to seek another two year term, every pulpit—no matter what denomination—would ring with appeals to save the rights of the Protestant minority. Every society, national, or social, or benevolent association, would pass resolutions—and would act upon them. The English press would have columns of articles, letters and interviews, and the rights of the Protestants would be declared in jeopardy. English-speaking Catholics should see to it, that Mr. Prefontaine does not usurp their term. There are large numbers of citizens, French-Canadian as well as Protestant, who will stand by us if we only have the courage and good sense to bring out the right man and ask for our rights.

A SCOTCH CATHOLIC.

#### FAIR PLAY WILL BE SHOWN.

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1899.  
To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Sir,—I have followed your editorials on the civic situation, and feel it my duty, as a subscriber for over ten years, to state they should awaken a united response. Time and again again we Irish Catholics have been appealing for equal rights and complaining because we have not got them. I don't know of any time in our history of some years back when there is more need of such appeals than when there is danger of having the road to the Mayorality blocked against us. A few days ago I met a prominent Scotch Protestant business man, and he asked me if anything had been done by our people in regard to the selection of a candidate for the office of Mayor. Without any solicitation on my part he expressed the opinion that it was the turn of an Irish Catholic and that he was ready to support this view provided a good man was brought out. I happen to know that this spirit is to be found amongst a vast number of Protestants to-day, I think, we ought to take advantage of it.

A READER.

#### A FRENCH CANADIAN'S OPINION.

Montreal, 7th Nov., 1899.  
To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Sir,—You were good enough to send me two marked copies of your paper, in which I find you advocate the rights of an Irish Catholic to succeed Mayor Prefontaine. You lay stress on the fact that a tacit arrangement, whereby each nationality should have its term of representation should be respected. I am in accord with you. There is only one course for all sections to adopt: we must respect the rights and customs of the past.

A FRENCH CANADIAN.

#### ABOUT THE PESSIMISTS.

Montreal, 6th Nov., 1899.  
To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Sir.—A word may not be amiss from a constant reader of your paper. I have been closely following your articles on civic affairs. I have heard these subjects debated by a good many of my friends, and all deplore the condition of affairs with us, for many years. I have heard many say that it was now time to change all this. But when the time for action comes it is sad to say that these very men are not ready to practice what they preach. As you have well said, our people should lose no time in putting a candidate in the field for the Mayorality. That we have men capable of filling the office no one doubts; but are they ready to make the sacrifice needed of them for the sake of their

creed and nationality? It seems to me that this is the whole question in a nutshell. If they are not prepared to do so, I say let them be silent for the future, let them cease giving advice, opinions and criticisms. A few days ago I was one of six or seven of my countrymen who happened to meet at the St. Lawrence Hall. They were all good and well-known professional men. The topic was the Mayorality. One of the number remarked that it was high time that some move should be made about securing a candidate for the Mayorality, when another said that he doubted very much if a man could be found to run risk of defeat, and be ready to spend \$15,000. In his view, he said that the French-Canadians would be unopposed for Prefontaine, which would mean the Irishman's defeat. Another of the party laughed at the idea of any man being required to spend such a sum. He said that as all the wards would be contested naturally the voters would be brought to the polls any way. He was in favor of a public subscription in the different parishes to defray expenses of an election. The same man said that if the Irish Catholics failed to act and to get out a proper candidate they should cease clamoring for civic representation. My own opinion is that the two year second term cry will defeat Prefontaine.

A CONSTANT READER.

#### AN IRISH CANADIAN SPEAKS OUT.

Montreal, Nov. 4th, 1899.  
To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Sir,—Is it not about time to stiffen up those weak-kneed fellow-countrymen of ours who are glad to grab at any excuse that may be found for doing their duty. One of the gentlemen told me a few days ago, that he did not bother himself about a candidate for the Mayor's seat next term, because he thought the Irish candidate might be beaten. There is a reason for you! There's an excuse for doing nothing! Suppose he were beaten, what of it? It would only prove home to the bill that the majority's right would not be recognized. But our people would not have themselves to blame. They did their best to keep their term; it was taken from them by strength of number, not by right, or injustice. The tacit agreement would be smashed and they would not be blamed, and they would not have forfeited their claim to their regular term in the Mayor's seat. I have no patience with milk and water patriots, with men that are afraid of their own shadow. If our forefathers gave up representation in public affairs, just because they ran the risk of defeat, where would the Irish race be to-day? Victory, or defeat, I go on principle—and principle has got to win in the long run.

AN IRISH CANADIAN.

#### A MEETING WANTED.

Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1899.  
To the Editor of the "True Witness."  
Dear Sir,—The claims of our people as advocated in a thorough business-like manner, by your able pen, seems not to be thoroughly understood, or appreciated by them. Time and again, have you, for the past two months, drawn their attention to the fact that it was their turn to secure for the next term the office of Chief Magistrate of Montreal. You advocated calling meetings for the purpose of selecting a candidate, and as yet I have to learn of any such meeting being held. What is the matter? Are we now going to waive our rights and hand them over to others? For one say it is a shame to do so. I would suggest, sir, that you call a meeting immediately of the representatives of the various societies and have this question settled at once. There is no time to be lost in the matter, besides delays are dangerous.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

#### A SPIRITED REVIEW.

In a recent issue of the "True Witness" you advocated calling a meeting of the Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal, re the Mayorality. The time is drawing near when some practical steps should be taken. Any one who has read the views of the "True Witness" in advocating the rights of our people as citizens should be convinced that some action should be taken at once. If our prominent men are so apathetic in moving in so important a matter. I hope the "True Witness" will call upon the various Irish Catholic Societies and citizens to convene a meeting at an early date as possible to voice their sentiments, and to show our fellow citizens that we are prepared to use every honorable effort in securing our rights. I regret that the advice of the "True Witness" has not been acted upon in this; but un-

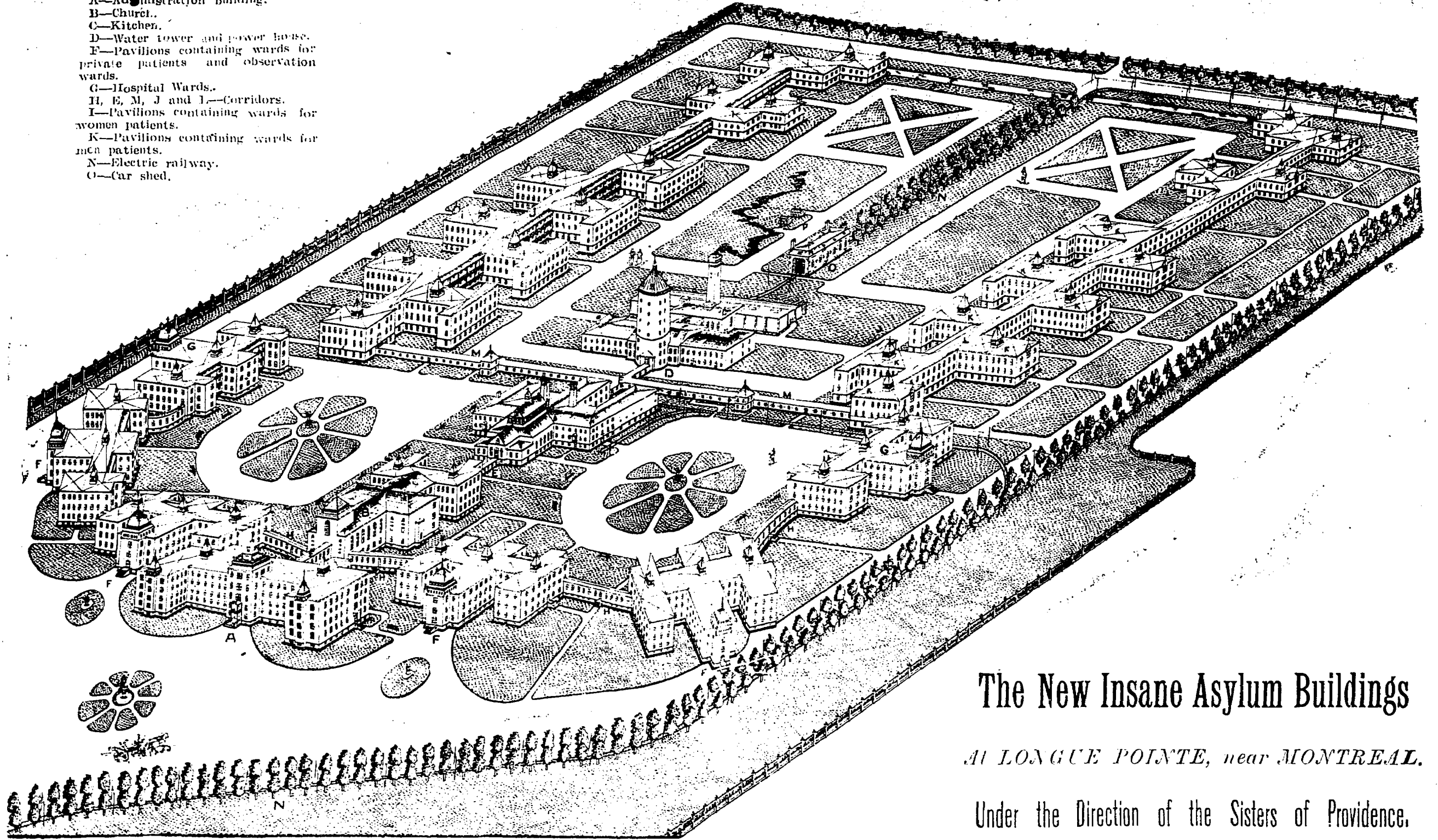
fortunately, we have no recognized leader. When an issue of this kind presents itself, it takes weeks to arrive at a decision. If the Irish people had an organization with a recognized leader, then our rights and privileges would not be trifled with as it is proposed in this instance. Farrell found the Irish people at home in the same position as the Irish are in Canada. It was proposed some few months ago to formulate an organization called the "Irish League of Canada." The burden of expense attending the formation, rested with one society, and what was the result? They invited every prominent Irish Catholic in Montreal, to attend. What was the response? Not one of our leading Irishmen appeared. Every Irish Catholic society had its representative, and another meeting was called, still the line of demarcation was visible. And it is so on all occasions. It is not so in the United States; all classes occupy one platform. We attribute blame to the Irish Party in their contentions. Are we able to present a united front, even in Montreal? No! The discord is even worse than in Ireland. But there is one thing about the Irish party, that on all questions of interest to the Irish people they are a unit. And why? They know they could not face their constituents for re-election without being told of their faults. If the Irish people would round those aspirants who seek the suffrages of our people, that they were tried and found wanting, they would not hesitate in bringing about the establishment of an organization that would voice the sentiments of our people through a leader in whom we had implicit confidence. We have many such men in the city of Montreal, who could fill the office. An avenue would be opened for our young men to interest themselves in the affairs of their country. We have as clever a lot of young men in this city as any other nationality; whose intelligence and energy would lift our people to a higher plane than the one we are now treading. You are, Mr. Editor, going grand work in your well edited paper. May you prosper as you deserve to prosper.

AN HIBERNIAN.

#### INTERNATIONAL SPECULATIONS.

A Paris correspondent of the Evening Post sends a very speculative cable despatch concerning Russia and France, and the situation in the Mediterranean. It resembles very much the playing of political chess; the correspondent regulates almost all the powers according to his idea of the future and its possible complications. However, the very fact of so much speculation existing shows that there must be some reasons, either close or remote, for its propagation. "Where there is smoke there must be fire." In any case we reproduce the despatch, were it only to show how great is the uncertainty that hangs over Europe. It reads:—"Paris, November 4.—Two facts are considered to show grave uncertainty in the relations of Russia and France to the possible difficulties in England. One is the presence of Count Muraviev at the coming interview of the Czar with the Emperor William; the second is the suddenness of premiums for the coming year on maritime commercial risks between Russia and England, from two to ten per thousand. "The intervention of the British Ambassador with the Sultan to prevent the meeting of the French and Russian squadrons at Constantinople is thought to show evident displeasure on the part of the English Government concerning the Mediterranean. An Italian move in Morocco and the gathering of the English fleet at Gibraltar would prevent any attempt of France backed by Russia and Spain. Anti-English sentiments in France looks to Morocco as affording a possible revanche for Egypt. The transfer of Ceuta by Spain for fortification as an offset to Gibraltar is considered as a possible arrangement. If South African difficulties should obviate the danger of immediate resentment on the part of England, "It is believed that Count Muraviev is to persuade the German Emperor to allow it not to aid this hated policy of Russia, France, and Spain towards Morocco and the entrance of the Mediterranean. This is much more probable than any immediate action in regard to Egypt or to Russia's position in the Mediterranean, or to the proposed move of Russia on Afghanistan. What is certain is that Russia and France wish at any price to keep Germany passive in case English difficulties should increase, even if active concurrence with their plans cannot be obtained from the Emperor."

- A—Administration building.
- B—Church.
- C—Kitchen.
- D—Water tower and power house.
- E—Pavilions containing wards for private patients and observation wards.
- G—Hospital Wards.
- H, E, M, J and L—Corridors.
- I—Pavilions containing wards for women patients.
- K—Pavilions containing wards for men patients.
- N—Electric railway.
- O—Car shed.



## The New Insane Asylum Buildings

At LONGUE POINTE, near MONTREAL.

Under the Direction of the Sisters of Providence.

It is not often that our Catholic Institutions, religious, educational, or benevolent, form the subject of laudatory and perfectly impartial articles in the non-Catholic press; but the "Daily Witness" of last Saturday dedicates a page to the new Longue Pointe Asylum, and to the plan and scope of the work undertaken by the Sisters of Providence, which we feel deserves reproduction. Not to infringe upon the continuity of that description we propose, with the accompanying cut, giving our readers its principal paragraphs. It thus commences:

"In the year 1873, the Sisters of Providence at the request of the Provincial Government, commenced their charitable work for the care of the insane. In 1875 the government entered into a twenty years' contract with them, to care for the insane at a cost of \$100 each per annum. Large buildings were erected at Longue Pointe, but the greater portion was destroyed by fire in 1890, and was replaced by temporary wooden pavilions. The contract with the government expired in 1895, and was renewed by an act of the Quebec Legislature, in 1897, with the provision

that the Sisters bound themselves to rebuild the 'St. Jean De Dieu Asylum' without delay, at a sufficient distance from the St. Lawrence to prevent its being exposed to spring floods. The plans to be approved by the government, and the buildings with the lands on which they stood, to cost at least \$1,000,000. In consideration of this the government agreed to guarantee the capital and interest of a loan of \$500,000. Interest not to exceed four per cent, and the money to be expended to the satisfaction of the government. The Sisters gave the government security by mortgage, and it was further agreed that the government should deduct from the amount to be paid the Sisters, any sum it was called upon to pay on the guarantee. In order to give the Sisters something with which to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the debt, the government increased the per capita grant to \$114 for the first eight years of the contract, \$112 for the second eight years, and \$110 for the remaining term of the contract. The contract itself contains 21 clauses of rules, with schedule stating in detail the clothing, food and care which the

patients would receive. In the early part of the present year, the whole of the \$500,000, borrowed on the government guarantee had been expended, and a further loan of a like amount was secured on the same conditions as the previous loan.

Under these conditions the Sisters of Providence took charge of the new work. We need not reproduce the lengthy and interesting appreciation of the description of the sisterhood which follow, but we will pass on to the details of the new asylum. In continuing the report the "Witness" says:

"The government in fact disappears as a governing factor. The plans are carried out under the laws of humanity and God.

"The new institution is being built on a gentle rise of land some distance back of the old institution. The extent and plan is shown by the accompanying isometrical drawing. In the centre front of the plan is the administration building, and in this will be all the offices of the institution, and the residence of the nuns who will number about two hundred. Back of the administration building,

arranged in a half circle, are three other buildings, and further back are two extensive wings. Each side is identical, one being for men and one for women.

"The first pair of buildings in the semi-circle are intended for self-supporting patients, but it is possible that the old institution will be renovated and reserved for this purpose. The second pair are for observation and special wards, and here will be kept all cases during the fifteen days of probation after entering, and all others requiring special care and attention. The last two buildings will contain hospital wards. The buildings in the semi-circle, including the chapel, will be provided for by the nuns themselves, with no government support, and are estimated to cost over a million dollars. The money secured by government guarantee, and much more, has been expended in building the kitchen, power house and wings, which are now nearing completion.

After describing most minutely all the buildings, existing or to be erected, the systems of heating, lighting, etc., etc., the report continues:

"Each wing is divided into eight pavilions, six being three stories high and the remainder two stories. In the accompanying plan each wing appears to be divided into sixteen sections, but the outside and adjacent inside section form one pavilion. Each of the flats in each pavilion constitute a ward. The exterior section is divided into a large living room, dining-room, and smaller rooms for attendants. Each ward also contains a bathroom, with two-bath tubs, 'douche,' etc. In the bathroom there is an ingenious arrangement of valves, in connection with a thermometer, by which the attendant can control the temperature of the water. The interior section of the pavilions contains the dormitories, of which there are one large one, two smaller ones and several single rooms to each ward. The single rooms distributed thus among the wards, number 163 in each wing. The last two pavilions are also divided into 100 single rooms for excited patients.

"Every room throughout the building, no matter how small, has a full window and a separate radiator and ventilator. On this latter item \$10-

000 has been expended in the buildings now progressing, the system being as perfect as could be devised. A small radiator, set in the outside wall, draws in aid at the same time warms the fresh air, while fans on the roof draw off the foul air from every room. The heating is, however, independent of this, being furnished by a second and larger radiator, which is also set in the wall and protected with a screen door.

"The east or men's, wing is now nearing completion, and will be occupied in the coming spring. The masonry work on the other wing is all done, and work on the roof and interior is now progressing; but the occupation of this wing will be delayed another year. When the buildings under way are completed, work will be commenced on those in the semi-circle. The total cost of the buildings will be, it is estimated, \$2,500,000 of which \$1,200,000 is now expended. The plans provide for the accommodation of 2,000 public patients, and, as the government requires the residence of one attendant to eight persons, it will be seen that the asylum boundaries enclose a small town."

# A STRONG PLEA FOR UNITY.

Extracts From a Spirited Speech Delivered by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., to the Sturdy Nationalists of Glasgow.

I stand on a united Irish platform, for it goes to the very root of the struggle. And that proposition is that without a popular organization you cannot have either an honest party, or an independent party, or a united party, in the House of Commons. But somebody will say to me: Are you not one of the men who have been preaching for years the doctrine of majority rule; and did you not suggest by doing so, that all you want to keep a parliamentary party straight, and honest, and united, is a pledge to obey the majority rule? Have you abandoned these principles? Gentleman, I hold the pledge; I hold by majority rule; in the entire party of the future there will be a pledge and the majority must rule; and the words majority and minority shall be only known inside the closed walls of the party meeting, for when the party comes into the open to fight it must be one party—as one man. And undoubtedly if you could guarantee to me that every member of the party was honest and unselfish and patriotic and reasonable—with neither personal hatreds nor personal ambitions, then—well, no—not even then would I regard the party pledge of any real avail unless you had an organized and united country to enforce its maintenance. I state it as

without substance and meaning in the practical realities of political life. Scatter the people, divide the people, and their power passes from their hands, and is the miserable and petty wire-puller—the vigilant financier, the seeker for office for himself or for his friends, all the vast army of self-seekers, who are always organized and always prepared—who will rule the country, and not the masses of the people. And, therefore, I say, insist on that party pledge; insist that the majority shall rule; but you would be just as foolish to think that these things shall prevail and be observed without a great organization to enforce them, as to imagine that you could keep your streets free and peaceful without the observance of laws. And, therefore, it is that I insist that the United Irish League shall not be regarded as an agrarian organization and an agrarian organization only. The true view is to regard it as an organization for the restoration of National unity and for the preservation of the National party—for the restoration also of national unity not only among the masses of the people themselves but also among the members of the Parliamentary party.

And on this question of unity among the Parliamentary representatives I have a few other observations to make. The desire to restore the unity of the Parliamentary Party is professed by all sections; but a difference is apparent as to the best method of reaching that end. Let me try to put this difference of means fairly and dispassionately before you. Some people propose that re-union should be attained by the members of Parliament themselves, and they think, that you have only to call meetings of the members together to

see unity restored. I confess that for a considerable time I belonged to that school of thought; I do not even now confess that I have wholly abandoned it. But I feel bound to consider and weigh carefully the other method of attaining unity. That other method is that unity must come from below and not from above; that is to say, from the masses of the people themselves, and not from those who are their representatives and their leaders. The advocates of the latter method argue that after all it is not leaders so much as the division of sections of the population that produced in the past divisions in the ranks of the Parliamentary party, and that, therefore, if you unite the leaders and yet leave the people divided you have only put a plaster on a cancer. And further it is said—and here I think the argument is unanswerable—that the people are now organized; that they have the right and the duty to call before them the men who have been in Parliament for years, and to ask them for an account of their stewardship, and that it is not the duty—nay, that it is not the power or the competence of any body of representatives to step in between the members of parliament and the people, organized, disciplined, and assembled. In other words, it is asked that re-union should be not the child of a Parliamentary intrigue, but of a popular movement. I own, gentlemen, that I think much is to be said for the latter of these two methods. I own to something like despair at the prospect of submitting the fate of Ireland to this man's claims and that man's temper, to this man's abatement of his ambition, and the other's surrender of his hatred. When the fate of party movement, of a nation, is built on slender foundations, it is built on sand and cannot endure. It

is on the broad, solid, deep foundation of the masses of the people, and on no smaller or meaner foundation, that a great united party and movement are to be built on again.

And I want to warn you and all other good Irish Nationalists that there are always forces at work which oppose, which hate, which dread a great and popular organization. A great popular organization means a Party independent, united, disciplined—with each man compelled to subordinate his passions, his interests, and his crochets to the general sense and the general good of the community. In presence of such an organization, dishonesty and selfishness, the desire of this "man for power, of that man for office, or the equivalent of office, of this other for the gain which at all periods even a country as poor as Ireland has been able to give to the adventurer—all these things will not disappear, but they will be terrorized, and they will be kept under. And it is because all the base and subtle enemies of the Irish cause know that a National organization is the safeguard of the nation against these tricks and designs that they oppose and denounce and revile and ridicule any attempt to establish a National organization.

Gentlemen, you and other Nationalists, and the people of Ireland generally, have to make your choice. They can have a party of free-lancers, some of them clever and brilliant, but others soldiers of fortune, fighting for their own hands; or they can have a party where every man is a disciplined soldier, ready to keep his vow and keep his word, and to fight in a united body for the rights and benefits of his country, and not for

his own. There can be no doubt which of two types of party is the better for Ireland; there can be no doubt as to which of the two types Ireland wants, and if that be so, there can be no doubt that Ireland is to create an organization by which the sallies and forays, and adventures, and the enterprises of the free-lancers shall be brought to an end, and the reign of discipline, unity, and honest service of the nation be restored. I look around and see no organization but one which will answer these public needs; that organization is the United Irish League, and these are the reasons why I have come all these hundreds of miles to a Glasgow platform to plead for it, and to ask you to send the generous and bountiful aid for which Glasgow has an honored Irish reputation and thereby to do your share to build again a movement to give Ireland an efficient Parliamentary Party, a great popular organization, and all the opportunity, and all the hope of an early and triumphant termination of her long struggle for her liberties.

Sleepless nights caused by a persistent, rasping cough. Plyn-pector quickly cures the most severe coughs. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietor of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

The Society of Arts of Canada. The re-opening of the Free School of Drawing and Painting of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1668 and 1668 Notre Dame street, will take place on the 14th day of November, at two o'clock P.M. No demand of admission to the school is accepted unless personally presented.

# Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.



**THE EVICTED TENANTS.**— It is not often that we read a manifesto signed by a Catholic Cardinal and a Protestant Bishop; but the charity of the Irish race is such that the good and great men, irrespective of creed, gladly unite for the pure sake of their fellow-countrymen. The following appeal speaks for itself— its object is to support those representative gentlemen, of all classes, who have combined in an effort to improve the condition of those evicted tenants who lost their homes during the late land struggle in Ireland. The manifesto is well worthy of perusal and it runs thus:

"The condition of those evicted tenants who lost their homes during the late land struggle in Ireland constitutes an evil which all who are concerned for the well-being of the country may well desire to end. The time is come when, without prejudice to any party interests, men of all parties may join in an effort to relieve them. To endeavor to restore them to their homes, where these are still available, or to provide for them elsewhere in cases where their former homesteads have passed definitely into other hands, cannot now be regarded otherwise than as an effort of philanthropy.

"These considerations have induced a few gentlemen, among whom are representatives of the landlord and tenant classes alike, to strive by friendly negotiation for the restoration of the evicted tenants to home and industry, and a committee has been appointed to act in their name. Their efforts have met with encouragement and approval among parties and classes otherwise widely separated. Hopeful, practical results have also rewarded their efforts. On the Clongorey estate their conciliatory offices have secured an agreement under which the evicted tenants will be reinstated and become purchasers of their restored holdings on satisfactory terms. Their holdings will be restored to them on November 2nd. On other estates also they have been met in a friendly spirit, which encourages them to hope for equally favorable results.

"But the restoration of the tenants is only a portion of the task which has to be accomplished. The houses of the restored tenants have, in many cases, to be rebuilt, and in almost all cases assistance in the stocking and cropping of their farms is essential in order to start them afresh on the pathway of industry. Without resources for these purposes the tenants when reinstated would have to face a struggle which for the majority of them must end in bankruptcy.

"The committee have therefore resolved to appeal to the friends of peace and good-will, irrespective of party distinction, for the means as well to restore holdings to, and where necessary build homes for, the evicted tenants as to help them in cropping and stocking their farms at the start only. Any money contributed in response to this appeal will be applied exclusively for the purposes specified.

"Contributions may be sent to the secretaries, Tenants' Restoration Fund, 29 Lincoln Place, Dublin, or to any member of the committee, who have been selected by the friends of conciliation to act in this matter in their behalf.

(Signed)  
MICHAEL CARB. LOGUE.  
PLUNKET."

**AGRICULTURAL WORK.**— The following item is one of great interest and of deep significance—it indicates a new departure, a new phase, a new hope in Irish affairs, it points to the education, that is the proper training of the agricultural classes:

"An important conference of the affiliated societies of Westmeath, Roscommon and King's County in connection with the Irish Agricultural Organization Society has been recently held in the Father Mathew Hall, Athlone. There was a large attendance of delegates and the Rev. Father Hurley was called on to preside. The chairman having addressed the society, the Rev. J. O'Donovan, next addressed the meeting, mentioning amongst other things that it was the duty of these agricultural organizations to see that they were properly represented in Parliament. Resolutions were then passed impressing on farmers the desirability of joining in this co-operative movement, expressing thanks for the benefits which had already been derived from the agricultural organization and that a small sum should be annually allotted from the profits for the purpose of establishing and maintaining village libraries, etc. In conclusion a vote of thanks to the Hon. Horace Plunkett for the past service

rendered by him in the cause of co-operation was passed and enthusiastically responded to."

**RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.**— It will be remembered that it was to secure the adhesion of the Down County Council that Sir Thomas Esmond excluded all differences to Irish national questions from the "National Council." Here is an item of news which goes a long way to show how little appreciated are concessions made to Orangeism, and which indicates the spirit in which the country would be governed were the so-called loyal faction in the majority:

"The Committee of the County Down Infirmary have refused permission to the nuns of Downpatrick to visit the Catholic patients there. Can the annals of Orangeism exhibit a greater instance of beighted prejudice and intolerance? Yet these are the people who talk so glibly of the rights of minorities, and appeal so

present time to instruct the people in all those things, where were the agricultural teachers to be got, where were the scientific teachers to be got, where were the chemists to be got? They did not exist in Ireland and there was no possibility of getting a supply of them in Ireland to carry out the purposes of the Act. When Lord Cairnes was introducing the Intermediate Education Act into Parliament many years ago he used a famous metaphor when he said that primary education was the foundation, intermediate was the walls and university education the roof of the whole intellectual system. He (the Bishop) thought that while that metaphor was true in a certain sense, its converse was more in accordance with fact, that consequently primary education and technical education must rest on university education as their foundation. Technical education was being developed in England in a wonderful way.

His Lordship wrote a couple of years ago to the Secretary of the Lancashire County Council for a report of their technical education work, and he was sent a large volume setting forth what was done for the year before. It was something

anti-Nationalist. The Chief Secretary of Ireland had informed them that he finds it impossible to put Catholics into important Government positions in Ireland because of their want of education. Accordingly when he looks about to find a secretary, a high paid official of about £1,000 of £1,500 a year, to this Board, of course a Catholic could not be got. They were ignorant, they had not university education, and the Government must get a full-blooded Protestant and Orangeman for that position. Then they would want a number of scientific men to superintend the theoretic parts of the various works their different bodies would have in hands. They had no Catholic University or scientific institution in the country, and they would apply to Trinity College, who would give them a few of their best men, or they would apply to Belfast or to the North of Ireland, for gentlemen who would be wonderfully suited for the appointments. They would, perhaps, bring over a few Scotch or English who would perhaps enlighten the beighted Papists in Ireland, so that the whole intellectual power and the money power and the official power would be in the hands of anti-Irish-

of this modern legislation of this Unionist Government had been carried out. Then they informed the people openly that this was an alternative to Home Rule. The whole of this Tory kindness was for the purpose of killing the national spirit in Ireland, but his Lordship should say his firm belief was that the national spirit and the Catholic spirit in Ireland was too deeply rooted to be killed, by a process of that kind, and would survive the Tories and their legislation.

## A CHURCH WITHOUT DEBT.

A correspondent in one of our exchanges tells the wonderful story of how Rev. Father Gessner, of Elizabethport, N.J., has constructed a \$100,000 Church without contracting a cent of debt. This feat of financing deserves to go on record, and if Father Gessner could impart the secret of his success to the world, it would be a boon of incalculable importance. It is thus the story is told:

"St. Patrick's Church, Elizabethport, N. J., will be dedicated on Sunday. This remarkable edifice has been

enrichments of the sanctuary and two lateral embayed chapels are by Mr. Richard Bachmann. It was a very difficult to decorate the walls, ceiling and sanctuary so as to produce an ensemble of tones, shadings, blends and drapery in harmony with the noble lines of the architecture. "The church has a noble organ and a chime of eighteen bells, a facsimile of the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, new ecclesiastical furniture and vessels and all appointments of the highest type. Everything is of the best of its kind, from the building stone to the adornments of the sanctuary. When Father Gessner began to build the church he said that no service would be held above the basement until the edifice was completed inside and out and free of debt. Sunday's service will be the first held above the basement in an edifice nearly eight years under construction. During the past six months thousands of artists and lovers of the fine arts have journeyed from all parts of the continent to see this magnificent example of high Catholic art.

## IMMODERATE DRINKING.

Its Treatment and Cure by Scientific Methods—Interesting Testimony.

Practical and sensible men who have spent years in unavailing efforts to stop immoderate drinking by legislation or other restrictive measures are becoming more and more convinced that drunkenness must be looked upon as a disease and treated accordingly. Moral suasion cannot turn the drunkard from his course because the continued use of stimulants tends to destroy the will power and were the victim ever so anxious to reform, he lacks the necessary resolution and determination. Prohibitory laws have been found worse than useless. A rational method of treatment which will remove the desire seems to be the only possible method of reformation. A good deal of prejudice exists in some quarters against such "tricks" because of the evil after effects that sometimes follow the use of bicarbonate of soda. With the Dixon Cure Co.'s method, which is receiving a good deal of attention at present owing to the remarkable results obtained with it, this objection does not arise because being of pure vegetable origin it is absolutely harmless even to constitutions injured by long intemperance.

Men who have been confirmed drunkards for years have had the dreadful appetite for intoxicants entirely removed by a course of this treatment. As it may be taken at home without any interruption to one's daily occupation it is placed within the reach of many who cannot afford the time or money to be treated at an institution or gold cure sanitarium. Clergymen and others interested in philanthropic work are recommending unfortunates who are victims of the drink habit to use this cure and point to the scores of men who owe to it their release from the bondage of alcohol.

Mr. Lathin, local manager for the Dixon Cure Co., who have their offices at 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal, showed a reporter a few of the many grateful letters which they receive by every mail from wives whose husbands have returned to the paths of sobriety after taking the Dixon Cure, from mothers who can scarcely express their gratitude for the good it had done an intemperate son, and from patients themselves, who write in the same spirit of thanksgiving for the medicine that has proved their salvation. Of course these letters are confidential so Mr. Lathin did not mention any names but here are a couple of extracts:

"I am myself in the liquor business and felt compelled to take from 30 to 50 drinks of whiskey every day up till March, 1899, when I purchased your wonderful medicine. After the second day's treatment I felt the change, and after four days I was a new man and am glad to say that since then I have not taken a drink of any liquor or have I any desire for it although as usual am in the office all day long. Your remedy certainly does what you claim for it and even more."

Another patient writes: "I can in all honesty say that I was a great deal worse than any average drinker of my experience. It was with me a habit of fifteen years standing. The thirst for drink haunted me day and night. I made the sternest resolutions to break off but they only lasted till the next time leaving me lower in my own self-esteem every time. I broke those resolutions. I was surprised to note the difference after using your treatment for only five days and when it was ended I was a cured man and have never experienced the least craving for liquor since. I most emphatically declare that after what it has done for me it is capable of curing the worst case, with the Dixon Cure any man who wants to quit drinking can do so."

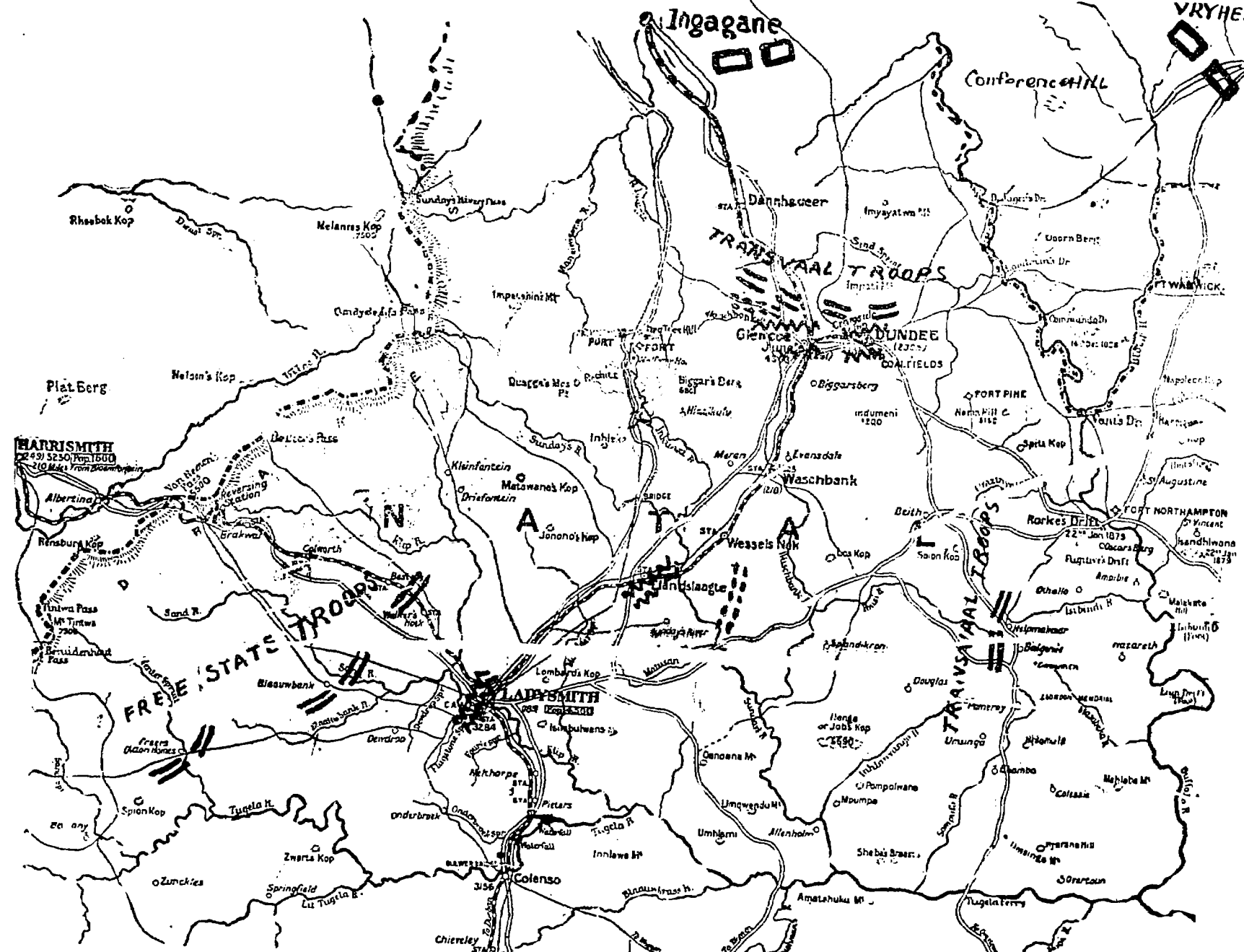
### Toilet Articles.

### SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY.

**FOR THE HAIR:**  
CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents  
**FOR THE TEETH:**  
SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents  
**FOR THE SKIN:**  
HERBESOLANOLIN CREAM. 25 cts  
**HENRY R. GRAY.**

Pharmaceutical Chemist  
122 St. Lawrence Street,  
N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with read promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

Every description of Job Printing done at this office.



SOUTH AFRICA MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR

confidently, nor merely for toleration but for position and place, to Catholic majorities elsewhere."

**ALIEN GOVERNMENT.**— Recently the inaugural address of the Limerick Catholic Institute was delivered by Count Moore, M.P., who spoke on "Agriculture and Industry in Ireland." The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, presided. In putting the vote of thanks, that had been moved and seconded, to the audience, His Lordship pronounced a most telling and exceptional address. It is one of the most logical appreciations of the Irish situation that we insert it verbatim, as it is well deserving a careful study. His Lordship said that:

"For himself he quite agreed with Count Moore's remarks as to the duty that developed upon them to try and get for the people of the country all the advantages that the Act could give. It was their duty to use every legitimate means, put within their reach by God's Providence, to improve the material, moral, and intellectual condition of the people, and he thought nothing could be worse, nothing could be more immoral, than for any reason whatsoever, to go between the people of Ireland and any substantial advantages that this legislation might produce for them. At the same time he should say that he was not so sanguine as to the results of this legislation as Count Moore, and the reason of his hesitation about it was. He did not believe that any progress could be made in technical knowledge, or in any knowledge, technical or general, by any action that was cut off in the greater part of its people from higher university education. When Count Moore speaks about teachers of arts and crafts and various industries, when he mentions the possibilities of various industries throughout the country, which the people had first to learn and then to realize, he should ask him where were the teachers in Ireland at the

wonderful. There was not a single industry practised in the whole county of Lancashire of which they had not a corresponding school to educate the people. The first step the Committee on Education in Lancashire took, was to put itself in communication with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also get a staff of competent teachers. They made provision during the summer holidays at the universities to send the primary teachers to the universities to be instructed there, and then bring back the knowledge and training from the universities to communicate it to the students in their own schools. Without universities they were powerless. It was the same in Scotland, which was a hundred years ahead of everything, so far as this world was concerned, when compared with Ireland. In education, they in Ireland were nowhere as compared with Scotland. Why? Because with the aid of popular universities the Scotch had the finest race of schoolmasters in the world. Yet this English Government that had taken the management of Irish affairs in their hands gave the Irish people a bill which theoretically ought to establish industries and prosperity throughout Ireland, but absolutely cut them off from the essential tradition that was necessary for that or any other scheme, solely and entirely because they had not yet shaken off the traditional intolerance and would not give the Irish people the full rights of citizens because they were Roman Catholics.

What would happen? How would that work out? When the representative body would come from the various counties and boroughs to meet in Dublin or elsewhere once or twice a year to discuss various projects of an industrial kind the real authority, the real power, and the money will be at the disposal of a Board nominated by the Government. Now, at the head of that Board, as a matter of course, would be some Unionist politician—a Protestant and an

anti-Catholic, who would come and work this industrial system throughout this country. If it succeeded his lordship would say to himself that it would be a social miracle, because if they cut off from it every feeling that was strong, deep and real in this country he could not see how it would have any prosperity. This Government, this Unionist Government, was the most anti-Irish, the most anti-Catholic Government they had for many years in Ireland.

His Lordship did not believe that any part of their legislation was conceived in the interest of this country. He believed that Count Moore and men like him were taking an honest and patriotic line in the position they were taking up in England to this Act, and for his lordship's own part, if he were a layman, he would join them and take out of this legislation all the good he could, and he thought it was the duty of the people to take all they could out of it. But he should say for himself he did believe that it would be powerless from the beginning because of the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish spirit that dominated the men who formulated it for the Irish people. When his lordship was looking over the Lancashire report on technical education the first thing that struck him was that they had at the head of the Education Committee a county alderman who was a Protestant clergyman. When the County Government Bill for Ireland was passing they went out of their way to give a slap in the face to the Catholic clergy of Ireland. Protestant parsons in Scotland were eligible for County Councils, and in England Catholic and Protestant clergyman were eligible. But in Ireland, a Catholic nation the Government gave him the traditional insult, and said, "Your Catholic clergymen must stand aside. You dare not be trusted with any share in Local Government." That was the first indication with which the spirit

in course of construction since 1889, under the personal supervision of its rector, Rev. Martin Gessner. No debt has existed at any time, from the inception to the completion of the edifice. Father Gessner raised the money estimated at \$100,000 by architects, among his own parishioners. He refused to borrow on bond or mortgage. When money was not in hand, he stopped work until money accumulated to keep up the "pay as you go" principle which he maintained from the beginning to the end of building operations.

"The structure is in the mediaeval Gothic school of architecture from plans by William Schickel. The material is gray granite, with white dressed granite trimmings and granite columns and capitals in the interior.

"A striking feature if the church is the wealth of art glass by Mayer & Co., Munich, consisting of 48 windows glorious in color and superb in design. The nave windows begin with the marriage of the Blessed Virgin, followed by the Annunciation, the Birth of Christ, the Adoration of the Magi and other subjects in the life of our Lord, leading up to and terminating in the Ascension.

"All the statuary in marble is by Mr. Joseph Sibel, sculptor who journeyed to Italy for the express purpose of selecting in the quarries made famous by Michael Angelo, the marble for Father Gessner's statues. For the high altar Mr. Sibel has sculptured three exquisitely beautiful figures: St. Patrick, 6 feet 6 inches high, for the centre; St. Peter for the Gospel side, and St. Paul for the epistle side, each 6 feet high. These statues were made from life studies for form and drapery. The faces are idealized, and as they were modeled expressly for the place where they stand and in conformity with the architectural surroundings, they form an integral part of the altar, a feature unobtainable when ready-made statues are used. The mural decorative painting and

